NAVAL MEN ARE CAUTIOUS

THEY POINT TO ENGLAND'S NET-WORK OF FORTIFICATIONS.

Her Fleets Could Prevent Our Lunding Soldiers in Venezuela - The Channel Squadron Is Rendy and England Has Many Vessels of War Near Our Coasts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.- Naval officers are pleased that a war cloud has arisen over the Venezuelan question, and, while few of them regard the situation as sufficiently grave to warrant serious talk about possible hostilities, they nevertheless take every opportunity to impress upon Congress the overpowering strength of England's North American fleet, compared with that which will start south soon under Admiral Bunce. More than any other class of people, the

navy officers recognize the strength of Great Britain in the West Indies and the great advantages she would have over this country in event of actual war. The leading men of the service are of the opinion that, should international relations be ruptured, England's first move would be to occupy Venezuela, and that if the United States determined to oppose occupation the war would have to be carried on most certainly on this territory. Great Britain, they all contend, would have no trouble and would run no danger in landing thousands of men in the territory, while the present available force of this country on the sea would be insufficient and inadequate to afford protection to transports. Great Britain, every officer in the navy knows, has powerful military stations within a few days' sail of La Guayra, and her supplies at those points are almost inexhaustible. No comparison between the fighting forces of the two countries on the seas can be made without its becoming vividly apparent that, as at present constituted, the American navy would be hardly a match for the British fleets now in the Atlantic between Halifax and Venezuela. The files of the Naval Intelligence Office show that while there are no battle ships attached to the fleet, the cruisers are innumerable, and most of them are good as some of our best. As fighting machines of their class they are the equal to vessels of the Raleigh and Cincinnati type, but she has no vessels at the station comparable with either the New York or Columbia. The Rettish Channel fleet, however, is understood to be now well mobilized and in excellent condition, and was prepared for active service some weeks ago, presumably for duty in the Mediterrahean
in event of further trouble in Turkey. While
Great Britain could send powerful fleets and
thousands of men to Venezuela in two weeks,
naval officers here assert with a degree of positiveness which leaves no doubt of the apprehension they feel, that this country probably would
not be able to get a man there if England once anchored her fleets at La Guayra.
Her strength in the West Indies at present is a
matter of some little question, but information
that has come to the Navy Department from
intelligence officers on ships visiting the islands
last whiter show that at St. Lucia she has one
of the most powerful military stations outside
of Great Britain. Not even Gibraiter is said to
be better fortified, or to have more ample arrangements for caring for large bodies of men,
and for afforting absolute protection to any
fleet she might send into its land-locked harbor,
with anchorage sufficient for the largest battle
ships.

St. Lucia in the last two years, according to for active service some weeks ago, pro-

ships.
St. Lucia in the last two years, according to reports on hand at the department, has become the strategic point of Great Britain in the West Indies, and is not only a formidable military gardness. the strategic point of Great Britain in the West Indies, and is not only a formidatic military garrison, but is also a superbiy equipped naval station, with all the appurtenances necessary for the care and repair of war ships. Three great forts guard on each side the narrow entrance to its harbor, about two indies from the ocean. Submarine mines, torpedo outlits, and all the paraphernalla of defence are in place and ready for immediate action. Of late the island has been used as a station where insubordinate troops and whose services at home have not been satisfactory, have been exiled for three or four years. The famous troops which gave the military authorities attached to the Queen's household three years ago so much annoyance were sent there, but afterward were transferred to St. Thomas, cighty miles distant, on account of the unleadthy conditions.

St. Thomas, until St. Lucia became Great Britain's station of great importance in the West Indies, was her main military point, and carries a garrison still of several thousand well organized and equipped men. Hundreds of others are understood to be stationed there ready to be despatched to St. Lucia in event of trouble.

ready to be despatched to St. Lucin in event of trouble. So careful and secret have been the British efforts to make St. Lucia the most powerful outlying military post that no power has yet been able to secure absolutely reliable information relating to its exact strength and resources. The Navy Department for years have see hwinter sent some war ship there with the express porpose of learning, if possible, the nature of its military defence. Two years ago three officers on one of these ships got ashore, but were led blindfolded through the fortresses until the mess hall was reached, and they came back to their ships with little idea of the character of its defences. enreful and secret have been the British of-

The British Admiralty charts, however, in-

The British Admiralty charts, however, indicate live forts and show that harracks have been provided for large numbers of men, and that the entrance to the harbor is formidably protected with mines. The importance of this station and St. Thomas to Great Britain would unquestionably impress itself upon Congress and the military authorities should there ever be war over Venezueia.

This country, on the other hand, has not a single possession in the blands where refuge for ships or supplies could be received. Great Britain, naval officers and experts on warfare at the War Department say, has realized that if she ever got in trouble with the United States the war would be carried on on this side of the ocean, and that without coulding stations, repair shops, and supply depots no successful hostilities could be pursued. They point to Halfray, Permuda, and St. Lucia, as well as to St. Thomas and Kingston, at the network of stations on the east coast of the United States, and to Vancouver on the west, where there is one of the finest navial stations in the world.

These stations are not only powerfully garrisoned, but have every facility for docking and repairing war ships. The total number of British soldiers they carry is not known, but an officer of the army believes that they would not fall far short of the entire standing strength of the United States army. In observing the nower of Great British near our own coast and the facility with which she could had thousands of men from St. Lucia, officers of the military service do not take into consideration the resources she would bring into play at home. They predict that, should the United States determine to oppose acquisition of the land in dispute, her channel fleet alone would be required to land as many soldlers in Venezuela as she might deem proper, and at the same time prevent the United States from getting a regiment ashore. Her policy, naval strategists declare, would be to interest and have a subject to the same time prevent the Prince of the ships of feeli

and the monitors Menastrock, Puritan, and Terror could foin the home station in about the
some time.

The list of war ships as given in the naval
register hardly shows the real fighting strength
of the service. Those building, rather than
those in commission, would be the vessels the
Government would have to depend upon chiefly,
should there be trouble in the next two years.
Of ships ranked as first rate there are five—the
New York, Columbia, Minneapolis, Maine, and
Olymbia, all new cruisers, but not one canade
of giving fight to a battle ship. Of the
second rate vesses there are fifteen, headed
by the Baltimore, the largest, of 5,500
tons, and ending with the Boston and Atlanta,
of 4,000 tons. These vessels include the monitors
Amphirits and Misintonomol, and all of the
remainder are of the cruiser class. Of the thirdrate ships there are about twenty-five available
for service, consisting of ships of the class of
the Raleigh. Cincinnati, Yorktown, and
Machias. These also include all the old wooden
vessels. The rest of the navy's actual fighting
strength on the water consists of two torpedo
boats and a number of smaller cruisers. The
vessels under construction number sixteen altogether.

SOUTH AMERICAN FIEWS.

They Are Payorable, but Not All Inclined

Washistorov, Dec. 17. The diplomatic representatives of American republics in Washington were highly clated over the President's message, and nearly all of them cabled copious extracts of the document to their respective Govern- | PLATAUSH AV., NEAR FULTON ST.

ments. Ever since the Corinto affair they had VESSEL BLOWS UP AT SEA been somewhat despondent over the support indisposition of the United States to resist forelgn aggressions on the American continent, but to-day they could not find language adequate to express their admiration for President Cleve land's forcible utterances, particularly in regard to the possible resort to other competitions than those "in the arts of peace." None of the American Ministers or Charges d'Affaires, how ever consented to speak authoritatively for their Governments in the absence of instruc-tions, nor would any be led into a public inter

ever, consented to speak authoritatively for their Governments in the absence of instructions, nor would any be led into a public interview on the subject.

One South American diplomatist, who has had perhaps more experience in the international affairs of the United States than most of his colleagues in the diplomatic corps, said that while he was gratified to see that the United States had finally taken a firm stand on the Monroe doctrine, it would be unwise to consider it established in the code of nations, and, although he believed European nations would be compelled to recognize its force hereafter, it was not by any means sure that its effect could be made retrosactive, as its application to the Venezuelan matter certainly would be. Aside from this, he hencel and in this helieved all American republics would support the United States—that England would be forced, by war if necessary, to give up the territory she had stolen from Venezuela, and he trusted that Congress would authorize the Executive to furnish arms and men to drive out the 40,000 squatters referred to by Lord Salisbury.

Another representative of a Government that has a dispute with Great Britain as to a matter of land grabbing, differing only in degree with that of Venezuela, declared that if the United States was sincere in this matter and supported President Cleveland seugestion for a Boundary Commission beyond England's influence, it would result in that greatest desideratum, an alliance for both peace and war of the most progressive American republics. The boundary question in Alaska, he said, could then be as quirkly settled as that in Venezuela, and the rapid encroachments of Belize on both Mexico and Guatemala would be terminated, and the title to the territory of Brazil, now claimed by French and British Guiana, would be determined. With the noil dozing power of Great Britain nullified he believed her commercial supremacy would disappear, and than trade would flow on north and south lines instead of rast and west.

Another of the So united States would not resort to force in the attempt to compel her to do so. He thought, however, that Lord Salisbury would very promptly concede the remainder of the Venezuelan contention, including control of the Orlice's mouth, and that the United States would cure Venezuela's acquiesence in that bounary.

SALES OF DISTILLERIES. The Whiskey Trust Conveys Large Prop-

ertles to a New York Company, St. Louis, Dec. 17.-Two deeds of great in portunce were filed in the office of the Recorder of Deeds this morning. The Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, known as the Whiskey Trust, conveyed distilleries in almost every large city in the United States, including the central distillery on Duncan avenue, this city, to the American Spirits Manufacturing

Company of New York. The second deed conveys the same property amed in the first deed from John McNulta, receiver of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, to the American Spirits Manufacturing Company. The consideration named in each deed is \$9,800,000.

Copies will be sent to every city and county in the United States in which the trust has inerests or property.

PRAISES EDITOR HEARSEY. Congressman Boatner Prints a Handsome Compliment to lits Opponent.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 17 .- A despatch to the Daily States from Monroe, La., says: "The following editorial, written by the Hon. Charles J. Boatner, and which explains itself, appears in his paper, the Evening News, this evening:

"On the 3d last,, by one of those unfortunate contretemps which will sometimes occur in the management of all newspapers, an editorial

management of all newspapers, an editorial crept into our columns making suggestions which reflected incourteously upon a contemporary, the New Orleans States.

Mr. Boatner, who is responsible for the editotorial atterances of the New, was about to leave for Washington at the time, and in the multiplicity of duties demagding his attention, neglected to make the correction before his departure, which justice required, and which it was his full intention to have made. All differences which grew out of this publication having been happily adjusted, the News feels it to be its duty as a fair and conscientions journal to withdraw any and all injurious suggestions which have appeared in our columns affecting the personal and political integrity of Major H. J. Hearsey, the editor of the States, for whom we entertain the highest re-

tegrity of Major II. 3. Hearsey, the editor of the states, for whom we entertain the highest re-spect and regard.
"We may differ with him widely on questions of policy and as to persons, but we are paying him no compliment when we say that as a courageous and conscientious journalist he is entitled to, as he enjoys, the respect and confi-dence of tre people of this State."

Dispersed a Lynching Mob.

ROCKPORT, Ind., Dec. 17.-About 2 o'clock this morning Sheriff Nunn found the jail surrounded by a mob. They had opened the outside door, and some of them had entered the corridor and were attempting to break through the heavy iron door. He ordered them to disperse, and as they did not obey he opened fire on them from the window and they fled. They wanted a negro named Tindley, who so badly used up Deputy Marshal Fagan and John Howk on Saturday hight while they were attempting to arrest him.

A Fight Aloft.

Sr. Louis, Dec. 17. On an iron beam on the ton of the uncompleted eighteen-story chemical building at Eighth end Olive streets two men fought fiercely to-day. Mr. Hand, a foreman, had discharged Charles Scottel.

The latter climbed upon the fron beams and picked up an fron bar, but Hand was too quick for him, and Scottel was thrown down upon some timbers of the false work below. It is believed his injuries are fatal.

Lambert Will Be Hanged To-morrow. Camben, N. J., Dec. 17.-1f. is now altogether likely that the often-delayed execution of The odore M. Lambert, the negro murderer, will take place on Thursday morning. The Gover-nor has refused to grant another reprieve and Lawyer Semple has given up his long light for his client's life. To hight the scaffold was erected in the corridor of the Jail.

Discovery of Petroleum in Gallein, LONDON, Dec. 17.-The Daily News will to ing that the discovery of petroleum in Galicia has caused a heavy fail in the price of that product. The Galician producers have decided to form a ring to regulate the output.

Capt. Bassett Dying. Washington, Bec. 17.—Capt. Isanc Bassett, the veteran assistant doorkeeper of the Senate, is dying.

WEST 14TH ST. CSTBO PERTHWA 1807
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A GIFT OF UTILITY.

One of our choice rugs. Such a gift is always ap propriate—always welcome—always useful—one that lasts—an ever-present and ever-pleasant reminder of the giver. Our stock is marvelously varied: Turkish, Daghestan, Japanese, and all other accepted styles in all sizes and shapes. Prices - the late low prices.

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104, 166 AND 108 WEST 14TH ST., NEAR OTH AV. BROOKLYN STORESI

FOURTEEN LIVES AND THE ATHENA LOST IN AN EXPLOSION.

The Ship, Laden with Naphtha, Lost While a Stramship Was Trying to Save Her Crew-Mix Resented and the Others Killed

-No Cause Known for the Explesion PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.-An explosion at sea caused by the spontaneous combustion of a cargo of nanhtha on the German ship Athena, and resulting in the loss of fourteen lives by fire and drowning, was reported to-day on the arrival of the British steamship Tafna at the Port Rich mond piers from Narbella, Spain.

Six persons, the only survivors of the disaster. were rescued by the Tafna on Dec. 15, but despite the most determined efforts on the part of the Tafan's crew the others perished.

The Athena sailed from New York on Dec. 10 for London with 9 000 harrels of nanhtha. She was commanded by Capt. Heack and had a crew of twenty men. From the outset she had severe weather, which lasted until her abandonment She was entirely dismasted by the furlous gales and drifted about for several days with distress signals flying.

Capt. Heack tried in every way to save the remnants of the wreck, but finding this impos-sible made preparations to abandon the vessel and endeavor to save his crew in the small boats. Early on the morning of Dec. 14 the

Tafna hove in sight. She hastened to the distressed vessel, but rescue was then impossible, owing to the heavy sea which was breaking over both vessels. She displayed a signal that she would stand by until

the storm moderated. During the night the two vessels separated, and when morning came they were out of sight of each other. The Tafna started in search of the Athena, and lighted her toward nightfall. The Tafna ran close to the storm-tossed vessel as she called, and, as it was still impossible to launch a small boat, buoys and lines were thrown out in the hope of rescuing some of the Athena's crew. Some of the seamen had tumped into the sea, when suddenly the Athena blew up with a terrific concussion, Flames shot scores of feet into the air.

The entire upper deck of the vessel was lifted up and scattered in fragments. All the seamen who were on the doomed vessel were tossed into the sea and drowned or killed by the explosion. Several were seen to go down at once after striking the water.

They were doubtless so hadly stunned by the explosion, if not killed outright, that they could make me effort to keep afloat. Among these was Capt. Haack, the Captain of the ill-fated craft.

Six men succeeded in reaching the Tafna with the aid of the buoys and lines, but the rest were soon lost sight of. The Tafna steamed around the wreck for an hour, but finding no further traces of life, went on her course to Philadelphia. Wreckage and bits of the Athena's cargo which had been washed out covered the sea for

The sea seemed to be afire, because of the numerous spots of flame, where the wood-work was blazing. The victims of the disaster are: Capt. W. Haack, Gene Henke, cook: Bernhard Pecasterin, second carpenter: Herman Volzt, sail maker; Hans Asmussen and William Henry, cabin boys; Fritz Wehring, Hans Koenig, John Svensen, John Vogeler, H. Wahlen, Charles Koluler, Christopher Lundmann, and John Anderson, able-bodied scamen.

The survivors are Johann Freeze, second mate: Alexander Franzelius, William Moeller, John Rudsit, Martin Penelles, and George Schroeder.

Alexander Franzelius says that he and the other survivors jumped overboard before the explosion and swam twenty minutes before reaching the Tafna. He saw the rest of the men crowded on the quarter deck of the vessel when the naphtha exploded. He cannot account for the accident. Capt. Henry Orchard, master of the Tafna, was unable to throw any

The last seen of the derellet was in latitude 38°, longitude 69° 40', in the Gulf Stream. Capt. Haack, who perished with his ship, was well known in this port, having commanded the ships F. E. Hagenmeyer and Hampton Court, besides filling minor places on other craft. He was 38 years old and a native of Bremen.

The Athena was formerly the Thomas Dana of Boston. She was a full-rigged ship of about 1.400 tons, and was built in Newburyport, by John Currier, in 1873. She was about 200 feet long, 38 feet beam, and 24 feet deep.

Up to a year ago she was owned by Thayre & Lincoln of Boston, and was sailed by Capt. Daiy under the American flag. Last winter she was bought by Theodors Ruger & Co. of this city for G. Balleer of Bremen. When she was bought to the German flag was holsted and Capt. Hack took command of her.

She sailed to Charlestown, whence she took on a cargo of resin to Hamburg, where she was loaded with general merchandise and salled for this port. She arrived here early in November and was chartered by G. Haye for the Standard Oil Company to carry 5,000 barrels of naphtha to the Anglo-American Oil Company in England.

The oil was valued at \$30,000, and was in-

to the Anglo-American Oil Company in England.

The oil was valued at \$30,000, and was insured in this country. The ship was valued at \$16,000, and was insured in Germany.

Capt. Hanck was a typical German sailor. He was 6 feet 6 inches tall and about 55 years old. He had a wife and two daughters in Germany. The crew was made up of Germans and Scandinavians. The sugvivors will be taken care of by the Philadelphil branch of Theodore Ruger & Co., and one of the New York members of the firm will go to that city this morning.

After the men's immediate wants have been provided for they will be brought to this city. Mr. Ruger thinks they will be at his office on Thursday. Thursday.
On the morning of the 9th, the day before the Athena sailed, Capt. Hanck was advised to postpone his departure until a more favorable

Wild came up.

He refused, however, and said he would
make for the southerly course. The Athena
was placed in the first class by Lloyd's, and was
considered a fortunate ship.

WILLIAMS ALUMNI DINE

President Franklin Carter Defines the Ambition of the College,

Two hundred alumni of Williams College dined at the Walderf last evening on the occa sion of the annual banquet of the New York Alumni Association. The banquet hall was nung with royal purple, the college color, and was decorated with holly and Christmas wreaths. Responding to the toast, "The College,"

Responding to the toast, "The College,"
President Franklin Carter said:

"Williams is a college without a territory, but with an idea. She is without ambition to emulate the large universities, but is content with the fulfilment of her obvious mission, which is to be no more and no less than a college in which the instructors, and in which students, by daily contact and intercourse with the maturer thought of the instructors and in which students, by daily contact and intercourse with the maturer thought of the institution, can learn to emulate in the concrete these notions of conduct and high living which it is desirable that they should acquire. Though she does not offer the maze of elective courses which are to be had at the larger institutions, she endeavers to infase in the student the simple, elementary, and ranged virtues which are the best companions in life's battles. President A. V. V. Raymond, responding for "Union," taiked of the college of the future. He expressed the hone that it would be an matitation in which the achievements of mind and heart would carry with them no less distinction than is now accorded to triumpils on the diamond, the tree s, and the gradien, and in which the virtues, whose animalism is litly symbolized by the pagelin of the feetball, would sink into their preper hisignificance when compared with the simpler merit of the man with whom plain living and high thinking are a prover and satisfying goal.

WASHINGTON, Dec., 17. - The President to-day sent to the Senate nominations of postmasters collectors of internal revenue, and collectors of and other customs officers, all appointments made during the recess of Congress. It also in-cludes the nominations of William II. Pugh of Chio to be Auditor for the Navy Department, and of idward A. Howers of Connecticut to be Assistant Comparation of the Treasury.

"I was down in Georgia not long ago." remarked a men who owners peach farm in that State, "and my mind who owns a pench farm in that State, "and my waks about my place brought me in contact with some old characters among the Crackers. One day I came acroes a small farm with the propriete out in the field, and in the desiral morand effectual, berefit, and other nut-earling frees, as well as fruit frees, with most of their preduct acting to waste. The farmer was a facilities and I fackled him on that time."

"Willy said is don't you have a wife to help year resent this time material?"

"I take the answered, in no very gallant tone, "I've got heer." MAYOR STRONG'S EXPERIENCES. HIT BY A MONSTER WAVE.

He Talks About What Has Happened in At a dinner given at the Waldorf last night by Herbert Booth King to the Mayors of New York, Brooklyn, and Boston. Mayor Strong spoke of his first year's experience in office.

Among other things, he said:
"When filter came into office I had ex-Mayor Hewitt and ex-Mayor Grace as advisers. Mr. Hewitt stuck to me for two or three months, and Mr. Grace till the first of July.
"When Mr. Grace came to count up he found

had got the Republican party in this city so stirred up that it broke in two.

We have two factions now that I believe would not have existed if it had not been for

that he had got only one appointment, but he

"Well, he didn't recommend Waring, (Laughter). The ladies got him appointed, and in a few weeks they come to the conclusion that he was a failure. A short time after that the G. A.

R. men were sure he was a failure.

"Then came his fight against trucks in the streets, and he was pretty successful in that, so that now we have streets clean and free of

"After that I thought I would have a pretty and tried to make a Puritan of a Dutchmau. I tried to convince some of the Commissioners that it wasn't possible, but you know how it is when a man has got his commission, especially after the power of removal has run out. went away on my vacation, and when I got back the Police Commissioners were more than Mayors in New York. They wanted no sug-gestions from the Mayor or anybody else. "I believe we have laws on the sintute book book for giving New York the best government any city ever had, if we only enforce them. If anything, we have an excess of good laws. (Laughter.)

Laughter.)

"A short time ago a man wrote to me from Little Falls, asking if I couldn't spare one of the Police Commissioners to stop the sale of ginger ale up there.

"I told him I couldn't, because all four of them were busy watching the girls who sell flowers and the poor devils who sell flowers and the poor devils who sell flow on Sunday.

"There are three departments of the city Government in which, I think, I have some influence. They are the Street Cleaning Department, the Civil Service Board, and the Commissioners of Accounts and the reason is that I

ment, the Civil Service Board, and the Com-missioners of Accounts, and the reason is that I can remove them. Outside of these I haven't any influence at all.

§4' I want to say that we are proud of the re-form that has been effected in the civil service, which was what I was elected to accomplish, and which has been raised to a higher plane than that of any other city or any national de-partment.

partment,
"To-day no man can get a position of a rank

"To-day no man can get a position of a rams lower than Commissioner unless he passes an examination. I doubt if that is not the real reason of the opposition to the present Mayor on the part of the politicians.

"Thave felt that I have appointed no man not theroughly honest, and I am willing to take any criticism which may be passed upon my appointments." President Roosevelt of the Police Board said

President Roosevelt of the Police Board sain that he should comment on some joking remarks of the Mayor for fear that they might be taken seriously. He reminded the Mayor that the power of removal did not expire till July 1, although the position of the Police Commissioners was taken in the middle of June. He passed on to a denunciation of the New York World, which he said he had never known to make a true statement.

World, which he said he had never known to make a true statement.

"I thought I would see," he said, "if it were possible for it to do so, and investigated a number of alleged burglaries which it said had been committed. In the eight cases specified, one was an ineffectual attempt by a boy, at three addresses the occurrence of any robbery was denied, and the other four were vacant lots. More recently the World printed a list of criminals who, it said, were at large. Many of them are dead and some of the others are in prison.

"There was about two or three per cent, of truth in the story, which is an unusually large percentage for the New York World."

Recorder Goff was down on the programme to speak on the "Tribulations of a Reformer." It was midnight when he arose and said he would ask to be excused from speaking on account of the lateness of the hour and the fact that he had a cold.

"I wish to guard against a missporehousie."

I wish to guard against a misapprehension." he said, "concerning the subject set opposite my name. I have had no tribulations, I am not a reformer, I have never been a reformer, and have never claimed to be. I have only been trying in my humble way to get back to first principles."

RUNAWAYS IN CENTRAL PARK. Mrs. J. H. Hall's Horse Causes Two Spill.

outs on the East Drive. A horse attached to a light wagon, in which were Mrs. J. H. Hall of 550 Fifth avenue and her driver, Samuel Murphy, took fright and ran away yesterday afternoon on the East Drive in Central Park, When near Seventy-second street the horses collided with a light wagon in which were Mrs. A. Keenan of 248 West Forty-third street and Mrs. F. E. Smith of 216 West Forty-third street. The occupants of both wagons were thrown out. it none was injured. Mrs. Hall's horse ran up the drive and collided with another wagon, in which was George W. Silverhorn and his brother Charles of 55 West 103d street. Both men were thrown out, but not much injured. The horse was finally caught. not much injured. The horse was finally caught. Another runaway horse, which was driven by Mrs. M. Hart of 220 East 165th street, was captured at Eighty-fourth street, on the East prive, an hour later. The wagon was partly demolished, but Mrs. Hart escaped injury.

BISMARCK'S GUEST.

Incidents of the Emperor's Visit to Friedrichnrub. BERLIN, Dec. 17 .- Among the incidents connected with the visit of the Emperor to Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsrub, it is related that the Kaiser handed the ex-Chancellor a large bouquet as the gift of the Empress. The Emperor grasped Prince Hismarck's hand warmly and held it for a long time, meanwhile inquiring as to his health. The Emperor discussed with the ex-Chancellor the programme to be carried out on the occasion of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the German empire, to be held in Berlin on Jan. 18, at which Prince Bismarck promised to be present.

It is said at the Foreign Office that Chan-It is said at the Foreign Office that Chan-cellor von Hohenlobe knew and approved of the intention of Emperor William to visit Frince Hismarck at Friedrichsrub yesterday. The visit, it is also said, had no political significance, it being naid solely in order that the Emperor might personally extend to the ex-Chancellor an invitation to be present at the military re-view in Berlin on Jan. 18.

OBITUARY.

Henry A. D. Ward, a lineal descendant of Gen. Artemus Ward, died in Middletown, Conn., yesterday, aged 74. He was a graduate of Yale, Class of '42, and of the Harvard Law School. He formerly lived in Detroit, where he was engaged in lake navigation, owning many vessels. He returned to Connecticut in 1804, and since then has been engaged in literary work. He was First Lieutenant of the Mansfield Guard, and of late was weather observe of the United States Government. He was unmarried

married.
John F. McCarthy, the superintendent of the Flatbush Post Office, died of consumption yesterday at his home in Nostrand avenue, near East Broadway, Brooklyn, in his 28th year, He served as a clerk in the pentientiary and in 1885 he became a letter carrier. He had been superintendent in the Flatbush Post Office since May. He received an homerable discharge from the Thirteenth Regiment two months ago.

The Rev. George Pierson died yesterday at the residence of his brother, Albert F. Pierson, 10 Prospect street, East Orange. He was a son of the late Albert Pierson, and was born in Orange in 1855. He never married. He had been in had health for a long time, and was in charge of he charch.

had health for a long time, and church,
no church.
Third Officer F. Classon of the Pacific Mail
steamship Newport, which arrived yesterday
from Colon, died of consumption just after the
Newport get into Quarantine. It was his first
voyage on the Newport. He was 31 years old,
and lived in Amityville, Li,
and lived in Amityville, Li,
and lived in Amityville, I.,

Ex-Consul-General to Ottawa Thomas W. Hotchkiss died at his home in Northport, L. I., yesterilay of heart disease. He was 70 years old. Until a few years ago he was congaged in the lumber business. He leaves a widow, three sons and a doubles. sons, and a daughter.

Before moving will dispuse

of stock of Cameras and Panco materials for half former prices. CHRISTMAS PRESENTS CHEAP. THE SCOVILL & ADAMS CO. of S. Y .. 423 Broome at., N. Y.

LA CHAMPAGNE'S ROUGH EXPERI-ENCE IN MIDSEA.

Tons of Water from the Crest of a Ginnt Comber Shipped by the Big French Liner-Seven Ventilators Knocked Off and a Lot of Damage Done to the Sa. loon-A Paule Among the Passengers.

The French line steamship La Champagne, which arrived yesterday from Havre, thirty-six hours late, discovered a wave, supposed to be of the cumulative sort, in midocean at 4 o'clock on Friday morning, and, not being able to ride or dodge it, was forced to take its towering crest aboard. It was the giant of a procession of waves that had been thumping the sturdy liner for twelve hours. All the passengers were in their berths when the grayback shock its heary mane just off the port bow. Not more than half the fifty-five in the first cabin were asleep, as the creaking of the ship and the pounding of seas, not to mention the rolling and pitching. were not sedative.

Capt. Poirot was on the bridge, and Chief En gineer Vallin, who had been up all day, was in personal charge of the engines, which did a good deal of racing. The ship was going at about half speed when Capt, Poirot caught sight of the great comber. He had just put down his night glasses, through which he had been observing the struggle of a bark, hove to, in the tempest. The gale was from southwest, and the mighty wave was rolling with the blast. The ship was neading about west-southwest. Capt. Poirot, who was on the port end of the bridge, ordered Second Officer Postel to starboard the helm so the ship might receive the wave bow on. The order was obeyed, but the wave was then impending on the port side Before the ship's head could be swung around the wall of water thundered aboard abaft the bridge, almost amidships. The ship had rolled to port as the wave curled over her, and i seemed to Capt. Poirot and the officers on the bridge good deal bigger than it might have appeared if the ship had received it when roll-

ng to starboard. The timbers of the promenade deck rang like an immense drumhead under the battering of the wave. Everybody was awakened. The ship staggered, nimost stopped for a few seconds, and heeled away over to port under the pressure of the wave, which, luckily, didn't have a mate in its wake. neigl away over to port under the pressure of the wave, which, luckily, ddn't have a mate in its wake.

After the shock of the impact the electric lights went out and there arose a medley of sereams and shouts from the saloon passengers. The wave had torn seven heavy sheet iron ventilators from their fastenings swept eighteen settees from the promenade deck into the tumuit of waters, and had burst open the heavy storm doors on the port side of the companionway, or staircase lending to the saloon.

A cataract roared through the broken door down the staircase, demolishing a massive carved balustrade and flooding the saloon to a depth of two feet. A part of the wave smashed in the saloon skylight, more than an inch thick, and the glass fell in showers on the saloon floor. Some of the water rushed down into staterooms through the openings from which the ventilators had been wrenched by the wave.

There was a momentary panic among the saloons the saloon skylight, more than an inch thick.

tors had been wrenched by the wave.

There was a momentary panic among the saloon passengers. They ran in night dress from their staterooms into the saloon and alleyways. It was pitch dark in the saloon and alleyways. It was pitch dark in the saloon and passengers ran against one another and slipped or tumbled in the water. A Mr. Stone cut his foot on a fragment of the saloon skylight. The dynamo supplying light to the saloon get to working all right after about ten minutes, and passengers were revealed to one another in a shape that made most of them forget about their peril and seek their staterooms.

M. Treyvoux, who is purser on the steamship La Tournine, which is being overhauled at Havre, says he was awakened by rushing water in his stateroom.

"I got out of bed." he said, "and found most!"

In his stateroom.

"I got out of bed," he said, "and found myself knee deep in water and everything movable banging about my iegs by the rolling of the ship. At first I thought we had been in colliston. Then I heard the machinery working, and decided that we had merely shipped a sea and were all right.

slon. Then I heard the machinery working, and decided that we had merely shipped a sea and were nil right.

"After a while the lights went out, and I heard a screaming in the saloon. I thought then that something serious had happened. I put on some clothing, went to the saloon, and saw a lot of passengers, mostly Spaniards, shouting and braying as they spinished around the floor, Lanterns were brought, and the officers went about and restored order among the passengers."

Miss Alice Thompson, who was in room 98, had been unable to sleep because of the violence of the storm. She was startled from her berth by the crash. She says that as she stepped out of her room she was through the alleyway.

"I thought the ship was going down," she said yesterday, "I was carried along the alleyway on my back, and every time the ship lurched I was banged against the sides. I became unconscious for a few moments. An officer with a lantern came along and, picking me up, took me to my room. I remained in a water-soaked bed until the next morning. The crew bailed the water out with buckets."

After Cant. Poirch had made sure that his ship was all right, he left the bridge and went down to help quiet the passengers. The coolness of the officers in the emergency won the admiration of all the passengers. There were 34 in the second cabin and 297 in the steerage, but they were not much affected by the onslaught of the big wave, as they had little personal experience with it.

La Champagne left Hayre a day late because

of the big wave, as they had little personal experience with it.

La Champagne left Havre a day late because
of a fierce storm outside the harbor on her regular sailing day. Saturday, Dec. 7. She had only
two days of good weather. From Thursday last
until she was within sight of Fire Island she
was tempest-tossed, and her mask of sait crystals, more than an inch thick in places, showed
that she had been dipplag her nose in the brine
more than she usually does on a winter vorage.
Three of her lifeboats were lifted from their
chocks when the big wave struck her. The
boats were merely dented, but the chocks were
broken. It is probable that the damage, including that wrought in the saloon and staterooms. ing that wrought in the saloon and staterooms, will not be less than \$15,000.

FIRST OFFICER JOCKLING'S PERIL. Washed Off the Bridge of His Ship by a

The British tramp steamship Alma became entangled in a hurricane that churned up seas big enough to swamp a careless liner on Satur day. She is a stanch, steel vessel four years old, and measures about 1,500 tons. She avoided the seas cleverly for nearly a whole day. Then one of them leaped over the weather bow and broke near the bridge. The officers and men on duty grabbed and hugged stanchions as the and grathed and hugged stanchions as the wave sweet off.

First Officer J. W. Jockling didn't get a chance to grah anything before the wave was on him. It swent him from the bridge and more than half the length of the ship before its force had wasted enough for him to hold on one of the several deck fixtures he tried to catch in his flight. He was bruisted a little, but went back on duty without delay. The sea carried away the after wheel and binnacle.

TWO WEEKS OVERDUE. Fears that a New Haven Schooner and Crew Have Been Lost.

New HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 17.- It was reported at the New Haven Custom House to-day that much anxiety is felt for the three-masted schooner Elwood H. Smith of New Haven, which sailed from Pascagonia for New York which sailed from Pascagonia for New York thirty-one days ago, and of which nothing has since been heard. She is now fully two weeks overdue, and it is feared that she has become waterlogged in the recent heavy gales on the coast, and that her crew of six men, including her commander, Capt. John Drisko, a skilful Maine mavigator, have been lost.

The Smith is owned chiefly by New Haven men. She was built by Davidson of New London in 1800, carries 800 tons, and cost \$38,000. Her agents are Jeremiah Smith's Sons of this city.

Bard Time for the Belle of the Bay. The Ward line steamship Saratoga, in yesterday from Havana, passed off Hatterns on Sun day afternoon the fishing schooner Belle of the Pay of New Landon, which had been hove to for six days in a cyclone. She was out of pro-visions, and the Saratoga supplied her.

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Busic for your Home.
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RAID ON FLATS IN THE BALLSTON. Policeman Gallagher Spent 850 in a Night

for Wine to Get Evidence. Police Captain Pickett of the West Thirtieth street station, with nineteen policemen in plain clothes raided last pight two flats in the Ballston apartment house, at 147 West Thirty-fifth street.

In one they arrested Carrie Baker, who at one time kept the notorious House of All Nations, thirteen other women, and two men who acted as door keepers. The men gave their names as Joseph Resonio and Louis B. Pike.

The flat, which is on the second floor west, was gorgeously furnished, and when the police was gorgeously turnised, and when the points entered the place the women were sitting about the parlor in evening dress.

Baker gave her name as Carrie Morgan. The other flat visited was Mrs. Mason's on the top fleor cast, in the same building, Mrs. Mason was out, and the police arrested two young

was out, and the police arrested two young women.

Capt. Pickett heard about the flats three weeks ago from a man who said he had been assaulted in Mrs. Baker's place. Pickett found that only persons known to the keeper of the rooms could get in.

Two weeks ago he detailed Detectives Gallagher and Macguire to secure evidence regardless of expense. Gallagher, who looks like a school boy, succeeded, by passing as a rich young man from out of town, in making the acquisintance of one of the girls.

The detective visited the places nightly in a full-dress suit, and spent sums ranging from \$25 to \$50 each night for wine.

When, accompanied by the other policemen, he visited the flat and announced himself as a policeman, the girls were struck speechless with amazement.

HARRISON SAID TO HESITATE. Indiana Will Not Present His Name at the St. Louis Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 17. - The News this evening says:
"Indiana will not present the name of Gen. Harrison for the Presidency at the St. Louis Convention. If the Indiana man's name goes nore the Convention it will be because delegates from other States present it. Republican politicians from northern Indiana in the city today say that they have been notified by those who assume to speak for Gen. Harrison that he will at some suitable time announce that the delegation from the State must not place him in nomination. The substance of what these and others who know Mr. Harrison's mind say on the subject is that his preference is against engaging in another political contest. He told a newspaper correspondent that he would rather go through the Atlanta campaign again than engage in a Presidential campaign as one of the

engage in a Fresidential campaign as one of the leading participants.

"Notwithstanding this attitude of Gen. Harrison, there is no interference with the faith of the Indiana Republicans that he will be the nominee of the Convention. From all parts of the country they hear evidence that he is in the minds of the people as the most available man. His candidacy will be spontaneously sprung in the Convention, by Republicans outside of the the Convention by Republicans outside of the Hoosier delegation. The Indiana delegation, while tonguetied on the presentation of his name, will be a unit for him. Nominated on such terms it is known that Gen, Harrison will accept."

WURSTER'S FIRST APPOINTMENT. His Appointees, He Says, Will Be Business

Men and Republicans, Too. Mayor-elect Frederick W. Wurster of Brooklyn has decided to appoint Mr. Wilbur M. Palmer as his private segretary. Mr. Palmer has held the place for the past year under Mayor

Mr. Wurster has so far recovered from the

severe cold he caught while attending the dinner given by Timothy L. Woodruff on Friday night that he was able to leave his home for a couple, of hours yesterday and listen to the suggestions of the Republican statesmen as to the make-up of his cabinet. Subsequently he made this of his cabinet. Subsequently he made this statement:
"I told the delegation that called upon me this morning that there were two requisites for appointment, namely. Republicanism and business ability. I propose that all my appointees shall be Republicans, and that they shall be business men adapted to fill the offices to which they shall be appointed. I also told those who called upon me that factions will not be considered in the making of appointments. It is my desire to see the Republican party in Kings county united on all points, and if I can effect that unity I shall feel that I have begun well, not only for my party, but for the best interests of the city."

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

THE SUN has received \$10 from "Paterfamilias" or Mrs. McDonaid, whose son was killed by a Broad way cable car on Sunday. The regular quarterly meeting of the New York State liankers' Association was held yesterday after soon at the Windsor Hotel. John Kiernberg a Newtown, L. I., shoemaker, was drowned in the East River at Ninety-sixth street, while on his way to the Ninety-second street ferry, late Monday night.

late Monday night.
James Barrett and Henry Korth, who robled Mrs.
Cella Waschowski at 206 Eldridge street on Dec. 4,
were sentenced in the General Sessions yesterday to
ten years cach in State prison.
John McBurney of 227 West Porty first street, a car
driver, who was injured on Dec. 11 by failing over the
dashboard of his car at Seventy-eightly street and Amsterdam avenue, died yesterday at Roosevelt Rogpilal. The Health Board has appointed Dr. Theodore Chambertain of 27 West Forty fourth street assistant resident physician of the Willard Parker Hospital, and Jeorge A. Woods of 304 East Twenty-third street a meat has pector.

near inspector.

Justice Patterson in the Oyer and Terminer Court yesterday disposed of twenty-ne prisoners who were continued in the Tombs on various charges. Most of the offenders pleaded guilty and received sentences of from one to five years.

Judgment for \$2.700 was entered vesterday against the Hoffman House (New Jersey corporation) in favor of the National lee Company for her supplied between Aug. 4 and Dec. VI. 4803. The summons was served on Edward S. Stokes, as President of the corporation. Among the stemographers appointed for the new Supreme Court is B. H. Alexander. who is at present dayor Strong's bond and warrant clerk. He was the stemographer at the trial of toulism, the murder of President Garlett, Frederick J. Phillips, his assistant, will succeed to Mr. Alexander's place in the Mayor's Office.

As a precial meeting of the Board of Trustees and

office.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trusteen and Directors of the New York College of Dentistry, held at the college building yestering these effects of the college and hourst of Frances for the trust collegists were were cheeted. Frank higher than 18 Vical M. Pesident, Whitan Carr. M. b. 11 S. Vical M. Pesident, Whitan Carr. M. b. 11 S. Vical Politics, P. Olivian Carr. M. b. 12 S. Vical Politics. Politics of the College Col

BROOKLYN.

The Rev. Dr. George P. Mains, Secretary of the Chuich Society, has received a call to the pulpit of the Methodist church in Danbury, Comb.

Beath Commissioner Emery has comployed William Paul Gerhard as consulting environment to the department to assist him in carrying out the provisions of the investment to have providing the law legislature providing hot and cold water free baths. A. WOLFF,
Lincoln Building, corner 14th St. and Wicock a client, by false frict-leves, and was put under \$81,500 being bending examination. PLATT MEN WIN OF COURSE

WILL HAVE ABOUT THREE-FOURTHS OF THE COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Lauterbackers Stip Up in the Twenty-state and Twenty-ninth Districts Bolts in Several Districts A Lively Time in the Thirty-second and in the Thirty-fourth, Delegates to the Republican County Commit-

se for 1806 were elected last night by Conventions held in the thirty-five Assembly districts of the city, and, as was indicated by the result of the primaries held a week ago, the Platt-Lauterbach element of the party will control the county organization by an even larger majority than it has now. A week ago it was predicted that 99 of the 132 delegates to the County Committee would be Lauterbach men. The Lauterbach folks had hoped to get more than ninety votes, because they thought they had a chance of carrying the Twenty-ninth District Convention and had hoped not to loss the Twenty-sixth. The vote in both these districis was very close, but the Brookfield men carried both, the Twenty-sixth by one majority and the Twenty-ninth by seven majority.

Returns are in from all the districts but the Thirty-fifth with this result:

-Brit with this result:

Lauter Brook.

bush. Point. Join.

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There was the usual trouble in the First, which is a Brookfield district under the leadership of Martin H. Healey. The Platt delegates, under S. M. McGrath, were not admitted to the Convention, and they held a rival Convention and elected two Platt delegates, who are likely to be seated by the County Committee.

In the Second the delegation of three was divided, William H. Kilboy, a Platt man, being elected with Simon Gavin and Denis Shea, Brookfield men. elected with Simon days and Februs Brookfield men.

In the Fourth district the regular Convention was held at 177 East Broadway. This has been a Brookfield district under the leadership of John J. Colling. Joseph Levenson is the Lautership hand for the leadership and that of Ralph Nathan, assembled at 192 East Broadway and elected a contesting delegation.

bied at 192 East Broadway and elected a con-testing delegation.

The anti-Platt delegates in the Eighth Assem-bly district made a lot of noise in their opposi-tion to Census H. Murray and his ticker, but they were too few to cause much trouble.

A district which has been in the Brookfield column ever since the factional split in the or-ganization is the old Seventeenth, now the Thir-teenth. By some process which the Brookfield-ers cannot explain it elected three Platt dele-gates has taken by a voice of forty-eight to six-

ers cannot explain it elected three Platt delegates has hight by a vote of forty-eight to sixteen. The Fourteenth, which has been considered debatable ground, went almost solidly for the Platt ticket.

In the Twentieth James L. Stewart carried his ticket through without difficulty.
The old Eleventh district, now the Twenty-fifth, chose Brookfield delegates to the County Committee last vear almost without opposition. This year it sends five Lauterbach men by a vote of 70 to 54.

The closest vote recorded in the factional fight was in the Convention in the Twenty-sixth. This district was a Platt district, and is represented by Platt men in the present County Committee. There are many Bohemians in this district.

Their leader is Dr. J. F. Chmelicek, who was

Their leader is Dr. J. F. Chmelicek, who was Republican candidate for the Assembly there last fall. Dr. Chmelicek expects to be a police surgeon. He and all his Bohemian friends were arrayed last night on the anti-Platt side of the house, which won by a voic of 41 to 40.

There was a boit in the Twenty-eight. Benja-min Oppenheim. Brookfield leader, after the forces under the leadership of John H. Gunner had organized the Konvention by a voic of seventy-one to thirty-two, marched the minority to the Patriotic Republican Club in East Eighty-eighth street, where a contesting delegation was chosen.

President Edward Lauterbach was one of the three delegates chosen at the regular Conven-

President Edward Lauterbach was one of the three delegates chosen at the regular Convention. Mr. Lauterbach headed a ticket in his own district, the Twenty-ninth, and had hoped to be elected from there. His associates on the ticket were Seth M. Milliken, H. O. Armour, Alexander T. Mason, and Edward F. Brown.
They were deleated by a vote of 48 to 55 by Moatague Lessler, Frederic H. Hatch, Lord Collis, W. C. Buchanan, and John McConaughy, Jr., the Brockfield candidates. When the vote was amounced three cheers were given for Mr. Lauterbach. Then some one called for cheers for Gen, Collis.
They were given, but there were plenty of hisses mingled with them. Dr. E. J. Palmer, Quarantine Commissioner, was present, and had to bear a lot of reproaches from the Lauterbach men because he lost his election district at the primary.
Had he won it, the Lauterbach ticket would have won in the Diamond-back district.
Another contest on the part of Lauterbach men is promised for the Thetreth district.

have won in the Diamond-back district.

Another contest on the part of Lauterbach men is promised for the Thirtieth district, where the Brookfield men, led by Superintendent John C. Graham of the Department of Public Works, won by a vote of 45 to 31. Adolph Rennan is the Lauterbach leader there. In the Thirty-second district Convention Edward Dubois, the Brookfield leader, attempted to name a Chairman without submitting the matter to the vote of the delegate. The terms ward Dubois, the Brookfield leader, attempted to name a Chairman without submitting the matter to the vote of the delegates. This the Platt-Lauterbach men would not have. Dubois refused to entertain a motion for the election of any other than the man he had named, and the two factions remained in the hall at 197th street and Third avenue from 8 till 11 o'clock, saying things to each other. At 11 o'clock the proprietor of the hall sent his bartender to turn out the light.

The lights were put out. So was the bartender—on his head. Then the Convention adjourned to another hall, where the Lauterbach men nominated Charles McClure for Chairman and declared him elected.

Dubois's candidate, a man named Johnson, also acted as Chairman, and these two ran two Conventions from the same platform.

The Platt men claimed 70 votes cast for their ticket, and the Brookfield men 109 for theirs. There were only 129 delegates in the Convention. The contest will be taken to the County Committee.

By far the liveliest convention of the thirty-five was that held at 2,661 Third avenue in the Thirty-fourth Assembly district, where the livelockleid men made a determined effort to defeat the Lauterbach forces under Clerk William II. Ten Eyek of the Board of Aldermen.

Robert Whitten, a Brook field man, and Wil-

H. Ten Eyck of the Board of Aldermen.
Robert Whitten a Brookfield man, and William W. Kendrick, a Lauterbach man, were nominated for Chairman. Kendrick was declared elected, but the Brookfielders refused to accept the result and hustled Whitten into the chair.

accept the result and hustled Whitten into the chair.
Inspector McCullough, with fourteen policemen from the Morrisania station, pulled Whitten out of the Chair, leaving Kendrick in possession. After a half hour of hubbub it was announced that a Committee on Contested Scathad been appointed and a recess taken to permit it to make its report.

Then there organ a scramble for the door, and a delegate named Frank Gallagher of 120th street and Third avenue was thrown down stairs and seriously injured.

Another row resulted in the breaking of a plate-glass window. The Lauterbach ticket won by fourteen votes.

HUGO HIRSCH WOULD RESIGN,

So Says Sheriff Buttling, if the Justice-ship is Given to Him. Sheriff Buttling of Brooklyn makes this declaration touching the contest of Hugo Hirsch against Mr. Keogh for a place on the Supreme Court bench in the Second Judicial district:

"I firmly believe that the decision will be in favor of Mr. Hirsch, but if it is, he will immediately resign. This is the advice of his friends, and he has taken it. We are pressing the case simply to have the legal points in the case settled, but Mr. Hirsch does not care to take a seat which people would say he had secured on a technicality. By taking the action indicated he would make himself much atronger before the people, and I believe no could be nominated and elected next fail, when the terms of three of the Supreme Court Judges expire." Court bench in the Second Judicial district:

Two Brooklyn Republicans Get Jobs. Corporation Counsel McDonald of Brooklyn has a force of four assistants in addition to numerous clerks in his office, but he still finds the work so onerous that he has appointed two new assistants. They are Herhert B. Brash, a son of Senator-elect Hrush, whose salary will be \$2,500, and Edward M. Perry, who will get \$2,000. The new assistants are both active fie-publicans.



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